## READING AT LAST GOES DOWN

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA. THE READING RAILROAD AND THE READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY SUSPEND-UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THEIR FUTURE-THE NEWS IN WALL

The failure of the Reading Railroad Company to meet its notes and drafts to the amount of \$420,000 yesterday, caused the suspension of the Company, and also of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. There was great excitement in Philadelphia, and the stock of the railroad declined to 13. There is much uncertainty as to the future of the two companies. The news of the suspension of the two companies caused a great stir in financial circles in this city. Stocks fell sharply at the Stock Exchange amid much excitement, but there was no panic, and most of the shares except Reading recovered the greater part of their losses. It is not believed that any of the New-York banks are seriously affected.

## CAUSES OF THE SUSPENSIONS.

ALLEGED UNEXPECTED DEMAND-THE FLOATING INDEBTEDNESS MOSTLY IN PHILADELPHIA-MR.

GOWEN'S MISTAKES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] PHILADELPHIA, May 21.-The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company suspended payment this morning. Although the crash was expected, and has been prophesied for three years past, it produced a profound sensation. Philadelpola has not been so much excited over a failure

since the Jay Cooke affair. All particulars in regard to the event, except the mere fact of the suspension, were, during the morning and afternoon, a matter of speculation. The wildest rumors were in circulation, but with the cool of evening the excitement has somewhat subsided, and the facts are becoming better known.

As to the cause of the suspension, it is stated that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have for some time past paid for all purchases of supplies, etc., with interest notes at ninety days. Such notes have been taken up by sight drafts on the 20th of every month. Yesterday the usual sight drafts were issued, and the amount of these, with some other indebtedness, precipitated matters. This morning the Clearing House presented to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank drafts of the company for \$420,000; the bank had not the necessary funds to meet them, and refused payment. Notice was immediately sent to Mr. Gowen, who, that time, 9 o'clock this morning, "had not the slightest idea that there would not be the necessary money to meet the monthly demands." At least such is his statement of the case.

President Gowen was given until 1 o'clock by the Clearing House to make good his paper. A few minutes before 12 he announced payment stopped of the \$420,000. The large and unexpected portion of the amount was one note of \$300,000, sent for collection by New-York parties. The rest is held here. The total floating indebtedness is about

A meeting of the Coal and Iron Company was at once called, and the company formally suspended payment. The Reading Railroad Company having guaranteed the debts of the Coal and Iron Company, had now to meet the same storm, and at the conclumon of a two hours conference the directors, who are the same in both companies, issued the follow-

Ing official notice:

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1880.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have been compelled to suspend payments. The managers will take immediate measures to protect intact the property of both companies, and continue the business. For this purpose the daily revenues will be applied, so far as required, to the payment of wages and supplies. By order of the Board of Managers.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

The bad news spread rapidly, reaching the bankers and brokers first and the Stock Exchange shorty after noon, at the close of the first board.

The stock opened in the morning at 23, dropped during the first session, owing to uncertain rumors 22, 2278, 22, 2214, 2114 under pressure of a bear movement. Reports of the embarressment sent it to 20 and their confirmation precipitated a sharp panic, which lasted till late into the afternoon, when the stock reached 13. By 6 o'clock it had touched 1212 on the street, and by half-past 6 it rallied among the weary bulls and bears to 13.

Many of the brokers were in their offices until near midnight, and the closing price can be said to be 13. To-morrow it is expected the stock will open at 1112 to 12, and it is predicted that it will touch 10 during the day. No fears of a panic are entertained to-morrow, as all sales to-day were based upon the chances of the confirmation of rumors. Sales to-morrow will be made upon known facts. The transactions to-day aggregated, as near as known, 143 000 shares,

A prominent broker said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent: "I am glad it happened, as I experience great relief. Everybody said the company was rotten, and everybody expected a collapse, though to-day was not named as the date. Now we cannot go much lower, there will be no more panic, and the stock will have a chance to mend."

t Of course many persons are losers by the an nouncement; mostly outsiders, however. Some of the brokers who held Reading largely unloaded yesterday and to-day before the failure was known.

As to the effect, the losses are widely distributed, and pretty generally among the friends of the road. The banks did not hold much of the paper. The bulls among the brokers naturally came in for a share of the trouble. First among the losers are the stock and bondholders, and then, relatively, next the employes and tradesmen holding the scrip recently issued, which tided the company over some bad places last Winter; after these the merchants of whom the companies purchased supplies.

Most of the checks protested to day were held by the merchants, and quite two-thirds were held in and around Philadelphia; that is, along the line of the road. Some New-York parties are said to hold the balance. While the protested paper amounts to only \$420,000, the floating indebtedness, over and above bonds and stocks, is said to be a vastly greater

Said a prominent lawyer to THE TRIBUNE corre spondent: " As to the future, under the law, the company cannot be put into the hands of a receiver. It must go into the charge of an assignce. Holders of checks must then sue upon them, obtain judgment, and proceed to execute the judgment by seizure. This will give the company time to save itself, if that is possible. In all probability it will be reorganized, and the holders of stock will be admitted as stockholders in the new corporation, existing stock to be taken at a value of one-third or one-fourth its present worth."

An officer of the company said : " I am glad it has happened at last. We had to carry two worldsfust one too many. This explosion will enable the railroad company to relieve itself of the fearful burden of the coal company, which was organized by the railroad company, and we will then have every prospect of a new and prosperous life. The coal company can organize separately, and whatever is possible to it in the way of future business can be striven for. It has been a vast loss, a sort of quicksand for every hope of the railroad company. I am

In the probable reorganization the companies will be separated. At the meeting this afternoon it was agreed that every effort should at once be made to restore as much confidence as possible to this and. The notice of the continuance of business was tasued. This also enables Mr. Gowen to turn round, as is were, with a view to overcoming the full dis-

aster. He has so often mastered great troubles THE ILLINOIS CONVENTION.

that there are those who think he can do so now. No action will be taken by those holding notes until the plans of the company are known. As the paper is mostly in the hands of friends, they will be

The contemplated action of the Coal and Iron Company is a subject neagest the heart of every resident of Philadelphia. A coal dealer said to-night to THE TRIBUNE correspondent : " If the Reading Company goes to work on full time, instead of the present three days a week arrangement, there will be a bad break in the coal market. Coal must fall at least \$1 a ton, which would be disastrous. The company may perhaps do so, in order to procure cash at any cost. If the present arrangement is continued, the market will not suffer, except by

continued, the market will not suller, except by surprise and the necessary uncertainty incident to doubt. The Reading Company has at Port Richmond only the usual supply of coal."

President Gowen, accompanied by his brother and the counsel for the road, went to New-York to-night. He will make no extended statement, but announced that he will immediately negotiate such mortgages as will enable the road to meet all funning expenses, and save it from all annoyance by any one single creditor who might threaten embarrassment.

rassment.

The directors will not talk, but a gentleman who conversed with a director after to-day's meeting informed The Trinune correspondent that the road could be put it the hands of a receiver, contrary to the opinion expressed by some. This, however, the directors do not want to do, but prefer placing it in charge of a trustee, believing that in this way it could be carried on successfully, till some way out of the difficulties was found, either in reorganization or otherwise. The great question before the managers of the company was what to do in the face of the fact that nearly \$25,000,000 are required to pay interest and debts falling due before next Sentember. Much of the sum will be required by the end of July. The directors expect to have some arrangement perfected by Monday night.

Charles E. Smith, Mr. Gowen's predecessor, says the primary cause of the coal fields. This was the beginning of the trouble for the companies. The entering wedge of President Gowen's financial troubles, Mr. Smith asserts, is found in the joint action of Mr. Gowen and Adolph Borie, in secretly borrowing from McCalmont Bros., of London, who control mest of the Reading securities in England, £50,000, under pretence of employing it to reduce the floating indebtedness of the road. When it was secured, Mr. Smith says, Mr. Gowen or Edwin M. Lewis, but Mr. Smith says this does not prevent someone else being appointed. The directors will not talk, but a gentleman who

EXCITEMENT AND DEPRESSION AT THE STOCK EX-CHANGE, BUT NO PANIC-NONE OF THE NEW-YORK BANKS BELIEVED TO BE SERIOUSLY AF-FECTED BY THE SUSPENSION.

News of the Reading suspensions was received in this city about noon yesterday, through private dispatches from Philadelphia. The earliest tidings concerned only the Coal and Iron company, whose checks had been thrown out by prominent Philadelphia banks. It was said at the same time that President Gowen had promised to have the matter arranged later in the day. When it was announced upon the authority of the president, that the company had suspended payment, it was believed generally that the railroad company must share the same rate, and this belief was confirmed late in the afternoon by the official announcement of its suspension also.

Although it has been known for a long time that the Reading Company was in severe financial straits, the failure at this date was unexpected. It was the absorbing topic of conversation in Wall Street, and in brokers' offices and bank parlors the influence of the failure on the stock market was discussed at length. In the Stock Exchange Reading stock rapidly declined from 4614. after having opened at 46, to 3014 and 3134. The effect of this decline was felt by other coal stocks and the whole market was carried down in sympathy with the coal stocks. While the dealings in the Exchange were attended with considerable exeftement, there was no approach to a panic, and before the close of business a part of the loss was recovered. Particulars of the failure were sought with great eagerness, but only the most meagre details were received before the closing of the Exchange. The total business at the board was large, and nearly one-third was in coal stocks. In of coming trouble, to 2258. Then it fluctuated at some offices the transactions were so numerous that usual comparisons.

The losses caused by the failure will not fall heavily, it is believed, upon the New-York banks. The Reading Company has been for several years a large borrower and has recently applied for loans in this city, but these requests have been refused in great part. President Gowen, while here on Wednesday, sought to secure new loans, but it is not believed that he was successful. The City Bank, which formerly did a part of the Reading's business, is said now to hold none of its paper. The Mar hattan Company has over \$100,000, but President Harberger said yesterday that the bank was amply secured. The Bank of Commerce was said to have a large amount of the company's obligations, but President Vail refused peremptorily to furnish any information about the matter. It was said-not by Mr. Vail-that a few months ago the bank had nearly \$1,000,000 of the paper but that the amount had been greatly reduced probably. Other banks have refused for a long time to make loans on Reading securities, except at very low prices, and its paper they have refused to accept at any rate. An officer of a prominent bank said yesterday that when he was in search of Philadelphia funds he had observed a suspicions readiness on the part of the company's agents to supply the bank with the exact amount wanted.

At the offices of the leading coal companies it was said that the failure of the Reading Company would be favorable rather than otherwise to their interests. It would remove from the market a needy seller, which had been obliged to market its coal at any price almost in order to meet its pecuniary obligations. Officers of some companies, however, claimed that generally President Gowen had stood manfully by the schedule prices One object of his recent visit to this city had been to arrange for a further suspension of mining in

Among the brokers and railroad men at the Windsor Hotel last evening, the failure was the chief subject of conversation. Opinions as to the result on stocks varied with the position in the market of the speaker. One broker said: "We have seen the worst of it now. If Mr. Gowen is made re ceiver he will keep up the present condition of af fairs as to mining and selling coal and continue the arrangement with the other companies. And even if someone else becomes receiver he is not likely to

change the policy of the company." Another broker said : "It looks as if in the pres ent depressed state of the market this would send everything further down. Much depends upon what the receiver does. He may find some relief to the company from the necessity of continually raising great sums of money that affairs may be tided along. If he concludes to sell the stock of coal on hand that will break the market and ruin the existing combination."

HISTORY OF THE TWO COMPANIES.

NOW THEIR OBLIGATIONS WERE SWELLED TO ENORMOUS PROPORTIONS-THE PURCHASE OF COAL LANDS-A TOTAL CAPITALIZATION OF OVER \$194,000,000.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company was chartered in 1833 and parts of the Road were opened to travel in 1838. Authority was given the same year to extend the road to Mount Carbon or to Pottsville, and the company absorbed in 1872 the Mount Carbon Railroad, connecting these two points, which it had previously leased. The first through trains between Philadelphia and

Continued on Pifth Page.

A GRANT DELEGATION CHOSEN. GRANT DELEGATES FORCED ON WASHBURNE AND BLAINE DISTRICTS-THE MINORITY RESOLUTE AND UNCONQUERED-A STRONG PROTEST EN

The Illinois Republican Convention adourned yesterday, after electing a solid Grant delegation, and instructing it to vote as a unit for the ex-President. The anti-Grant men showed great resolution to the last, and largely refused to vote for the packed delegation. A State ticket was nominated, with Governor Cullom at its head. Any one but Grant, was the spirit of the Washburne-Blaine delegates.

GRANT MEN TOO CONFIDENT. THE BATTLE BY NO MEANS OVER-NOT & MAJORITY

ON THE FIRST BALLOT. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE!
WASHINGTON, May 21.—The third-term managers n Washington have been more demonstrative today than at any time before since the Pennsylvania and New-York Conventions, and actually suc-ceeded in making some people at the Capital, who did not stop to figure up the delegations for themselves, believe that the ex-President was now certain to be nominated on the first ballot; but the Blaine and Sherman men are not in the least disturbed, and boldly challenge the Grant men to show where the ex-President is to get within a hundred votes of enough to nominate him

Despite all the boasting, General Grant's friends have not thus far secured for him a single vote from a free State, between the crest of the Alleghany Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, except from Illinois. If it should be conceded that he will have the solid vote of New-York, Pennsylvania and Illinois (and the supporters of neither Blaine nor Sherman concede this, but put the number of anti-Grant votes from the first two States at the very lowest estimate at 35), ex-President will then have in the North only 170 votes to secure a nomination on the first ballot; therefore he must secure 209 of the 276 votes of the Southern States.

But Blaine and Sherman already have more than half of the Southern votes pledged to them. Mr. Blaine's frieads claim for him alone eighty Southern votes, and that without counting any doubtful delegates; Secretary Sherman's friends have elected at least an equal number south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers. Give Grant one-half of the Southern votes and he will still lack 70 of a nomination on the first

In this estimate it must be remembered New York In this estimate it must be remembered New York, consylvania and Himois have been counted as solid for Grant, and every vote he loses in those three States makes the majority against Grant on the first ballot two greater. From this brief and simple calculation it will be seen how prepesterous is the assertion of the Grant men that the ex-President can be nominated on the first ballot, even if the stories affact this week about a closing up of the breach in New-York and Pennsylvania should turn out to be true.

Z. L. W.

A DANGEROUS VICTORY. THE ILLINOIS CONVENTION APPOINTS A PACKED GRANT DELEGATION-THE RIGHTS OF THE CONGERSSIONAL DISTRICTS DISREGARDED GOVERNOR CULLOM RENOMINATED.

IBY TELEGRAPH. TO THE TRIBUNE. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 21 .- The gallant struggle of the minority of the Illinois Republican Convenon to protect their rights was prolonged until the third day. On that day the majority finally suc ceeded in getting their fingers firmly on the throat of the minority, choked their opposition into silence, and in this manner made General Grant the sole can didate of the State of Illinois-the most grotesque ommentary on the alleged spontaniety of his candidacy that has yet been seen, Eight Congressional Districts were disfranchised by the Convention, and these districts, General Hurlbut says, cast two-thirds of the Re publican votes of the State. The Thursday night ession of the Convention lasted till a quarter of 2 o'clock. A vote was reached at 1 o'clock upon an amendment offered by General Thomas, of St. Clair County, to a resolution submitted by General Logan. This resolution authorized the appointment of a committee of one from each Congressional Dis trict to report a list of delegates to the Na tional Convention. General Thomas's amendment directed that only the names of delegates-at-large should be reported. This was defeated on a yer and may vote by 389 to 304. General Logan's resolution was carried, the committee was appointed and the Convention adjourned until this morning at

During the night and morning there was much iscussion among the minority as to their proper ourse. General Logan's audicious speech had made it clear that no anti-third-term district would be allowed to elect delegates to Chicago. A asiderable portion of the minority, especially among the Cook County delegates, were still in favor of a bolt from the Convention so soon as the Grant list of delegates had been confirmed and the delegate-stealing was officially completed. The ountry members, however, were hardly ready for this. They seemed to prefer to carry the contest to robbed of his seat, being able to show, at the same time, that they had not attempted a bolt. Among the had been in favor of relinquishing seafs in the Convention, unless the whole number of ninety-two was conceiled, now declared that the time for a bolt had passed by; that the Cook County delegates had deliberately put themselves in a position to be trodden under foot, and the best thing they could de was to stay where they were. This did not preven ome of the most active men in the Chicago delegation from urging a bolt up to the very time the Cenvention met, but they did not succeed in convinc ing their friends that this was the wisest course.

When the Convention met, the majority were plainly prepared to use whip and spur to finish their work with as little time for faltering as possible A few minutes after 9 o'clock State Senator M. W. Ford, of Henry County, presented the report of the committee appointed to name the Chicago delega tion. As the list was read, indignation and aston ishment moved over the face of the Convention like a breeze upon the water. It was no small cause for disgust to hear the names of Grant men substituted for those already chosen by delegations, and often by a large majority. In the Peoria District, for example, there were thirty-five anti-Grant men, and only four Grant men; but the Chicago delegates under Senator Logan's dictation, are for Grant. The report was no sooner read than E. T. Bull, of Lasalle County, sprang to his feet and moved the previous question. General Raum, without waiting to hear it seconded, ordered the clerk to call the roll, and, refusing to notice the cries of "Mr. Chairman Mr. Chairman," from delegates in all parts of the house, he reiterated, in a tone of impatient command, "The clerk will call the roll." When Boone County was called, ex-Congressman Hurlbut, in a clear, quick voice said, "Boone denies your jurisdiction and declines to vote," and there was a volley of applause. When anti-Grant Cook County districts were called, there was no response except that of derisive laughter from some of the delegates. Then followed a series of refusals to vote. It is an instructive fact that nearly every one of these disfranchised counties, which could only utter its protest in this way under the gag law of the majority, announced tself at the same time as a strongly Republica county. In declaring the refusal to vote, the chairman would in many cases state the Republican ma jority of the county. De Kalb, Fulton, Hancock, Bureau, Carroll, Henry, Kane, Knox, Lake,

ria, Scott, Stark, Tazewell, Warren and Whiteside Counties and others made like declarations through their chairmen, and they include many of the strongest Republican counties in the State. The best response was made by Enoch Emery, who said: " Peoria County, with a gag in her mouth, could find no voice to vote." There was not, however, a full concert of action nong the minority on this vote, and a number voted-voting "No," of course. The vote stood, on the previous question, 38719 year to 10319 nays. wn extinction without an opportunity of a protest. Dr. Joseph Robbins, chairman of the Adams County delegation, the first who was called on the by declaring that his delegation refused to partielpate in the vote because to do so would be to recog-Then followed a repetition of the former roll call amid evidently greater excitement.

roll, attempted to edge in a word of remonstrance nize the usurpation of the majority, but his voice was drowned in the yells of the Grant men. The chairman of the Knox County delegation was cheered by the opponents of the third term for saying that his county refused to vote for delegates to misrepresent her in the National Convention. When St. Clair County was called a delegate presented a written protest on behalf of the majority of the XVIIth Congressional District, which was afterward read, and gave rise to an interesting demonstration. Only 5212 votes were cast among the minority this time, nearly, if not quite, 250 delegates declining to vote. 37412 votes were given for the report, and then by brute force the 42 votes of Illinois were made over, for a time at least, to General Grant. THE ILLINOIS DELEGATION.

The delegation thus chosen were as follows, the last two names in each district being alternates: L.—John Wentworth, C. W. Crawford, Stephen A. Jongiass and Dr. S. P. Sedgwick, II.—A. M. Wrigat, John Banmgarten, N. S. Tuthill and J. W. Woodman.

W. Woodman. III.—John L. Beveridge, Homer Wilmarth, L. J. Kadhaud S. M. Millard. IV.—N. C. Tuompsen, A. E. Smith, N. N. Raviin and IV.-N. C. Thompsen, A. L. Strand, Miles White and N. V.-J. B. Brown, W. H. Holcomb, Miles White and N. V.-J. B. Brown, W. H. Holcomb, Miles White and N. V. Shapard VI.—Henry T. Noble, C. N. Whiting, W. H. Shepard nd H. J. Swinden. VH.—E. F. Buil, George M. Hollenbeck, E. W. Willard nd Francis Böwen. VIII.—J. B. Wilson, R. J. Hanna, H. W. Snow and J. C. IX.-Jacob Mershon, R. H. Whiting, William Jackson

A.—Jacob Alerson, E. H. Watting, Winam Sacassan and Martin Kingmore.

X.—Hosea Davis, F. P. Burgett, Mr. Mercer.

XI.—O. B. Hamilton, F. G. Black, M. D. Massle and L. F. Wiecter.

XII.—George M. Brinkerhoff, C. M. Eames, George N. Bloch and E. S. Greenleaf.

XIII.—John McMilta, Major V. Warner, Hugh Fullerton and R. B. Latham.

XIV.—James Heyworth and J. B. Harris.

XV.—W. H. Barlow, A. P. Greene, J. W. Fisher and D. S. Gold.

(VI.-J. M. Truitt, Lewis Kinghopf, E. M. Ashcroft mil R. T. Higgins. XVII.—A. W. Metcalf, Richard Rowell, F. H. Pfelfer and Jonathan Mills.

XVII.—A. W. Metcalf, Richard Rowell, F. H. Pfolfer and Jonathan Mills.

XVIII.—C. O. Fotier, J. M. Davis, E. O. Freeman and James A. Viall.

XIX.—C. W. Pavey, W. H. Williams, C. C. Churchill and W. H. Botinson.

Delegates at Large—J. A. Logan, E. A. Storrs, G. B. Raum and, D. T. Littler. Alterra/es—William McAdam, Ross Grabam, Solomon Degan and C. C. Campbell,

When it was moved that the chairman of the Convention should telegraph General Grant that Illinois stands by him with forty-two votes, there was a loud chorus of noes—another grim reflection on the spontanicty of the Grant movement. In fact there were things to which the minority would not submit, and when a Grant resolution was offered to be telegraphed to the Republican Convention of Alabama, there were cries of protest from all sides and the secretary quickly pushed it out of sight. A resolution embodying the unit rule was then offered by General Logan the unit rule was then offered by General Logan and adopted by the usual vote-a number of dele-

voting "no." It reads as follows: Resolved, That General U. S. Grant is the choice of the Republican party of Illinois for the Presidency, and the delegates from this State are intracted to use all honorable means to secure his commation by the Chicago Convention and to vote a unit for him, and said delegates shall have over to fill all vacancies.

In one matter Senator Logan showed unexpected dexterity. He was urging the selection of a Committee on Resolutions, when Dr. Robbins, of Adams County, a prominent anti-Grant man, said the party had bad luck with its platforms of late years and the best thing to do was simply to resolve that the delegates would abide by the action of the Convention at Chicago. Senator Logan at once caught at this and said if the gentleman would offer such a bution that would be onite sufficient. This the other acceded to, and one of the leaders of the party which had been suspected of a bolting tendency, was thus placed in the attitude of being the first to ratify the action of the Convention. The Grant men, and General Logan among them, could not suppress their delight.

AN UNANSWERABLE PROTEST.

At this point the protest was read. It was as fol-

OWS:

Whereas, This Convention has in the matter of the
Sook County contest decided that when a call for a Convention apportions a particular mimber of delegates
on particular district included in a large territory
he smaller districts are entitled to appoint delegates;

whereas. The call of the National Republican Executive Committee apportions two delegates to each Congressional District; and
Whereas, Delegates from the XVIIth Congressional District met in District Convention at the State House, in Springfield, Ill., on the 19th day of May, 1880, pursuant to a call of the State Republican Central Committee, and dist then and there elect Wm. C. Kuefter, of St. Chair County, and Emil Guelich, of Madison County, to represent said district as delegates in the National Republican Convention, to be held in Chicago on the 2d day of June next, and did elect Couries. W. Fhomas, of St. Chair County, and H. M. Kimball, of Macoupin County, as their alternates, therefore, we the understanced elegates from said district, constituting a majority thereof, hereby protest against the appointment or selection, or the attempted appointment or selection, by this Convention, of any other delegates than those named, and we deny the right of this Convention to make any other appointments, and we ask that this, our protest, may be spread upon the records of this Convention. [Signed by nineteen delegates for the distinct.]

When this protest had been read the Convention Whereas, The call of the National Republican Execu-

When this protest had been read the Convention was again thrown into disorder and excitement by the announcement that the eight other disfranchised districts wished to join in it, and, as if to put the final touch of absurdity on the spontan theory, the Vth District-the home of General Grant bimself-was among the number. This ender

the Presidential battle in which the minority had

fought every inch of field with splendid stubbornness, if not with great skill. One incident more must be noted: when the nom inations of Governor were declared in order, Senato Logan rose, obtained recognition, and said he had returned the proxy under which he had been acting, to the original delegate, and would take no part in the proceedings of the convention relating to State officers. This extraordinary proclamation ended, he took his hat and departed from the hall. No doubt he thus avoided disagreeable complications, but the method of escape might have been more graceful. The candidates for electors and State officers were minated without speeches. The committee re-

electors, and they were chosen accordingly: George Schneider, E. Calinhan, R. T. Lincoln, J. M. Smyth, J. A. Kirk, C. M. Hrazee, R. E. Dogan, J. H. Elhiot, James Goodspeed, A. E. Sample, S. D. Puterbanch, E. C. Humphrey, W. A. Grinshaw, J. C. McQuike, J. W. Rowell, W. R. Jewell, J. M. Sheets, J. V. Peteisou, W. T. Norion, Geo. W. Smith, W. H. Johnson.

ported the following nominations for Presidential

THE STATE TICKET. Governor Cullem was nominated for reelection in the fourth ballot. The State ticket was completed by the nomination of John M. Hamilton, of McLean County, for Lieutenant-Governor; Henry D. Dement, of Lee County, for Secretary of State; Charles P. Swigart, of Kankakee County, for Auditor of Public Accounts; Edward Rutz, of Cool County, for State Treasurer, and James McCartney, of Wayne County, for Attorney-General.

Governor Cullom addressed the Convention at length, thanking it for the approval of his administration by his renomination. A resolution of thanks to the chairman, General Raum, was adopted, and at 4 o'clock the Convention adjourned.

AN APPRAL TO BE MADE. It had been intended that there should be an in dignation meeting or at least a conference of the minority after the Convention adjourned, but by the time the aix State officers were nominated the Livingston, McHenry, Mercer, Moultrie, Peq-

Scott, Stark, Tazewell, Warren and delegates were so wearied and disgusted with their three days' imprisonment, it was impossible to three days' imprisonment, it was impossible to hold them. No measures could be taken, therefore, for a concerted action in presenting the claims of the disfranchised districts to the Chicago Convention. These measures will be taken hereafter. These sixteen Republican delegates will surely appear at the doors of the Chicago Convention to demand the seats to which the people of their disfricts elected them, and which a narrow majority in a State Convention unlawfully wrestled frum them.

A General Press dispatch says: "The new State Central Committee met at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and organized by reelecting R. M. Jones, chairman and Daniel Shepard, secretary. The chairman was authorized to appoint an executive committee. The committee then adjourned to meet at Chicago

ANY ONE BUT GRANT. A STRONG SENTIMENT AGAINST THE THIRD TERM-GREAT DISCONTENT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 21 .- Some facts regarding the lively convention which has been in session here for three days past are coming out in bold relief. The one fact which seems the best estab-lished is that the Blaine-Washburne coalition only represents a feeling of hostility to Grant. It does not mean that its members are irrevocably for Washburne or for Blaine, as the phrase goes, "first, last and all the time," but it means that they are forever and unalterably opposed to the nomination of General Graut, Ask a Washburne man, "Would you support Sherman, Edmunds or Garfield ?" the answer comes with great readiness, almost eagerness, "willingly." Ask a Blaine man the same question and his answer would be equally ready, and his enthusiasm for any other renowned Republican leader appears to be almost equal to his fervor for the plumed knight. It is a fight of the people against the politicians; the brawn of the farmer, artisan, mechange against the determination of the machine managers. As an humble citizen remarked to-day, 'If we allow Logan to take one step this year in the direction of compelling us to do what we don't

the direction of compelling us to do what we don't want to, he will take a dozen next year, and a hundred the year after."

"Smash the machine," is the common cry, and it has an ominous sound. Could the private telegrams to the Farwell Hall delegation be seen, and the names of the signers be known, it would appear to be an irresistible conclusion that the assertion which many of them make is correct, that Grant could no more carry any one of the three Congressional Districts of Chicago than he could fly. The assertion is made that the "Young Scratchers," and the "Old Scratchers" as well, will compose a brigade, several thousand strong, and that they will defeat Grant in Illinois if he is nominated. This is not good Republican doctrine, neither is it pleasant reading, but it is an incontrovertible fact that such assertions are as common as passing salutations, and all sorts of confirmation are to be found of their truth. The feeling exists in every Congressional district which has been disfranchised by the machine labors, and it betides little comfort to the present victors in this fight.

OTHER POLITICAL NEWS.

ALABAMA FOR GRANT. THE DELEGATES TO CHICAGO INSTRUCTED TO VOTE

FOR THE EX-PRESIDENT-STORMY PROCEEDINGS. Selma, Ala., May 21 .- The Republican Convention reassembled here to-day. It passed the following resolutions by a vote of 113 to 38:

Resolved, That the choice of the Republicans of Alabama for President of the United States is the Alabuma for President of the United States is the illustrious soldler, patriot and statesman, U. S. Grant; that the delegates from the State to the Chicago Convention are hereby instructed and solemnly pledged to cast the whole vote of the State, in that Convention, for U. S. Grant, so long as the majority of the delegation shall decide that there is a reasonable probability of his nomination.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That all those who may hereafter be declared elected as delegates to the Chicago Convention shall give a pledge to abide by the foregoing resolution, and in the event of their failure to do so, then a majority of the delegates so pledged shall cast the whole vote of the State in the Convention.

\*\*The Convention took a recess at 2 for two hours.

The Convention took a recess at 2 for two hours The proceedings so far had been stormy and ex

The following were elected delegates-at-large George Turner (white), S. Turner (colored), J. H.

Thomaston (colored), and G. H. Braxton (colored)all strong Grant men. The Sherman and Blaine men express great dissatisfaction at the manner in which the proceedings

THE CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE DELEGATION FOR TILDEN-THE UNIT RULE ADOPTED.

San Francisco, May 21 .- The Democratic State Convention this morning elected the following named delegates to Cincinnati: Jesse D. Carr, Wallace Woodworth. C. H. Maddox, John Foley J. B. Metcalf, W. P. Frost, R. J. Stevens, Andy M. Stevenson, T. L. Thompson, S. Hendricks, J. Mc Elrath, and T. G. Castle. The delegation was uninstructed, but directed to vote as a unit. The stand: Tilden, eight; Thurman, two; Seymour

one, and Field, one.

The following electors were chosen: J. C. Sherb. W. B. C. Brown, Barelay Henley, R. T. Devalle, Wm. T. Wallace, David S. Terry. The Convention has adjourned sine die. The corrected vote of the Presidential preferences of the Democratic State Convention last evening was: Thurman, 133; Tilden. ninety-six, and Seymour, ninety-five, and two each for Field, Hancock and Hendricks.

MISSISSIPPI GREENBACKERS. JACKSON, Miss., May 20 .- The Greenback-

Labor party met in mass convention here to-day, Colonel M. D. L. Stephens presiding. About 75 delegates were present, including 10 colored. No roll of countries was called, but it was estimated that 15 or 20 were represented. Four delegates from the State at large and two from each Congressional District were ap-pointed to the National Convention. THE MAINE GREENBACKERS.

LEWISTON, Me., May 20 .- The Greenback District Convention to-day chose as delegates to the National Convention, Colonel Blood, of Auburn, and Dr Russell, of Farmington; and as alternates, C. S. Emer' son, of Auburn, and W. D. Chase, of Farmington. EX-SENATOR DORSEY'S DENIAL.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 21 .- The city newspapers publish a dispatch dated Trinidad, Col., making the statement that eleven of the twelve Arkun-uss delegates to Chicago will ignore instructions and yote for Blauce.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS AGAINST GRANT. A meeting of the German Republican Central Committee, of which A. J. Dittenhoefer is chairman, was held at the Steuben House, in the Bowery, last night. The following resolution was adopted :

night. The following resolution was adopted to Resolved, That the German Republicans herewith solumnly protest against the nomination of General Grant, and we warn the leaders not to risk by such a nomination a large number of German Republican votes, and thereby perhaps to lose the State of New-York and other States otherwise sure to the Republican party. On the other side, we are convinced that there are Republican candidates enough whose nomination would be equal to their election. We consider the third-term scheme bad and dangerous; and we find in the second administration of General Grant reasons enough not to wish to see him elected again.

Several speeches were made in support of the resolu-Several speeches were made in support of the resolu

A RESPITE FOR BALBO AND COX.

ALBANY, May 21. - Governor Cornell has granted a respite for Balbo until August 6 and Cox un-

Friday, May 28, had been set down as the day upon which Cox and Bulbo were to be hanged. When they were told yesterday that Governor Cornell, unable to hear the arguments in their cases before the adjournment of the Legislature, had granted them arespite, they were both filled with joy. The death watch was withdrawn, and Cox and Baibo, stepping into the corridor, shook hands with each other. Cox, however, suffered a reaction soon, and wondered why the Governor separated the two cases. Baibo said that he had a dream Thursday night and knew that good nows was coming. The other prisoners in the adjoining cells seemed to share in the joy of the two men.

PRICE FOUR CENTS. DELEGATES TO CHICAGO. GRANT AHEAD, BUT LACKING A MAJORI HIS TOTAL VOTE 296, OR 89 LESS THAN A JORITY—BLAINE NEXT, WITH 377 — SHEED HAS 196—ONLY 24 DELEGATES TO BE ELECT

The roll of the Chicago Convention is a complete, with the exception of delay from two States, Colorado and Louisians, one Territory, Idaho. Of the 756 delegation in the Convention, 732 have been elso leaving 24 to be chosen. A careful an judicial estimate of each candidate's stand ing shows that no one of them is likely have a majority on the first ballot. G comes nearest to it with 290 votes, but is 81 short of a majority. Blaine has 277, and in 102 short. Sherman has 106; Edmunds, 36; Washburne, 13; and Windom, 10, In making this estimate, THE TRIBUNE aimed solely at accuracy, Every di-vision has been made after a careful examination, is sustained in every in-stance by the best evidence attainable, and in many instances by the personal assurances of members of the delegations. The totals will be seen to differ widely from the estimates made by the friends of the three leading candidates. Thus the Washington Blaine Club assigns to Blaine 323 votes, 46 more than THE TRIBUNG gives him. The Hon. A. M. Clapp, of The National Republican, puts Grant's total at 398 votes, or 108 more than THE TRIBUNE cives him. To do this he takes four votes from Arkansas, six from Georgia, ten from Indiana, four from Kentucky, two from Massachusetts one from Michigan, two from New Hampshire four from New-Jersey, nine from New-York, twelve from North Carolina, nineteen fro Pennsylvania, six from Tennessee, seven from Texas, twelve from Virginia and two from West Virginia, 100 in all, which there is good reason for believing will be cast against Grant. Mr. Sherman's managers, in the Sherman Club at Washington, put his strength

In regard to the New-York delegation, THE TRIBUNE assigns 55 votes to Grant, 13 to Blaine, and 2 to Sherman, and in its list of delegates it gives the names of the 15 delegates who are known to be opposed to Grant, All of these names have been published before in a list of Anti-Grant delegates, and not one of the delegates so designated has denied the accuracy of the classification. Many of them have publicly confirmed it. In the Pennsylvania delegation 19 men are openly committed against a third term, and have declared their purpose to vote against it from the start. They are indicated by the mark (B.) in the list of delegates published under the heading of Pennsylvania.

at 219, and decline to estimate the strength

of other candidates.

The two States which are still to elect, Louisiana on Monday next, and Colorado on Tuesday, have 22 votes. Idaho has 2 votes. If Grant gets all of them he will still be 65 votes short of a majority. His friends have claimed for him heretofore only 8 of Louisiana's 16, and have not felt sure of Colorado's 6. Idaho will probably be for Blaine.

STANDING OF THE DELEGATES. THE TRIBUNE'S ESTIMATE. 1 1 1 1 1

States.	Grant.	Blaime.	Sherman.	Edmunds.	Washburno	
Alabama Arkansas California.	20 8	12 8	3	3		
Delaware	8	8 28	8 2		==	
Ittinois	20	22 10 1	3			
Matne	8 4	21	4			
Minnesota	30	8	6			
New-Hampshire New-Jersey New-York		10 18 13	2 16			
North Carolina Ohio Orogon Pennsylvania Rhode Island	39	6 19 8	44			
South Carolina Tennessee Texas Vermont	5 14 8	78	2	1		
Virginia	10	107	8		9	
Arizona	1 1	2 1				
Montana		22200				
Wyoming	290	277	106	36	13	
Fail No. of delegates 756 Necessary for a choice 379 No. already elected. 732 For Grant 290 For Blanne 277	For	Edmi Wash	nds burne om		108 36 13 10	

THE BLAINE ESTIMATE.

States.	Grant.	Blaine	Sherman.	Edmunds.	Washburn
 Alabama Arkansas California Connecticut Delaware Florida. Georgia Illinois Iudiana Iowa Kansus Kentucky Mattue Maryland Massachusetts Michigau Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Nobraska Nevada Nev-Hampshire New-York North Carolina Oriegon	20 3 8 6 42 19 4 2 5 30	6 12 8 6 6 10 10 22 22 10 13 14 10 22 22 10 17 20 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3 6 2 2 2 2 3 6	20	9
Pennsylvania Rnote Island South Carolina Tennessee. Texas Vermont Virginia. West Virginia. Wisconsin*	5 16 6 8	8 5 8 7 8 10 7	4 3 6 8	10	9
Territories. Arizona. District of Columbia Dakota Montana New-Mexico Utah. Washington Wyoming. Totals	1 262	928	1	3.7	11